TUESDAY, DECEMBER 30, 1879. Amorements Incitate

Broadway Opera House-The Strategists. Broadway Open House - In Straight.
Unit's Theatres in Arabian Nicht.
Grand Opens disease - The Streets of New York.
Haverly's Theatre - The Gally Stars.
Kouter & Bini's Gorden - Concert.
New York Agnarium - Unit Tom's Conis. Matine.
Bow York Circus - To and To Broadway. Matines. Athin's Concien Hearts of Steel. Park Theater Pairlet. andard Phontre Princess Tota.

Son Francisco Ministeria descrivar and 19th st. I heatre Comique - Mullicat Guarde Christian Tony Punter's Themire Variety, Matines. Lalon Square Theatre-French Pists Wallack's Theatre-She Steeps to Canquer

Advertisements for THE WEERLY SUN, iseved to-morrow morning, must be handed in thi exening before six o'clock.

Speak Out.

Republicans who are conscientiously opposed to the nomination of Gen. Grant for a third term should follow the example of Mr. GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS and speak out their sentiments in time to have some influence on the action of the National Republican Convention. It is but a little over six months before that Convention meets, and the opponents of a third term cannot speak

Long before the assembling of the Convention its action is likely to be substantially determined, and there is no time to be lost by the Anti-Third Term men.

Indeed, the GRAST men are in the habit of speaking of the matter as already determined. They say the candidate must be GRANT and no one else.

We think they are a little ahead of their time. If Republicans of Mr. Curtis's way of thinking speak out early and boldly, as he has spoken, all will be well.

Republican Precedent for Gov. Garcelon's Action.

For nearly a quarter of a century the Re publican party was in power in Maine. During that period Republican Governors and Republican Councils canvassed the vote of the State, while Republican Legislatures passed finally upon their action in counting or rejecting returns for Senators and Representatives. The Republican party had full control of every branch of the Government; its opponents were powerless. So far as we can learn, there was not in all these years one case of counting out a Republican candidate for the Legislature on account of illegality or informality in the returns giving a Republican majority. The instances in which Democratic returns were rejected because of constitutional defects are many and striking. They not only show conclusively that the law was administered as a partisan agent by the Republicans while in power, but they would also afford precedent of the strongest kind for all that Gov. GAR-CELON and his Council have done, were precedent needed to fortify strict obedience to the Constitution and laws.

In the vaults of the State House at Augusta, in strong black wainut chests, are preserved the returns of past years. Not until this mass of documents has been gone through with the most rigid scrutiny, will the full extent of Republican fraud and injustice appear. In the interests of right. that examination should be made soon and thoroughly.

As bearing upon the questions now in dispute, the Madigan-Burleigh case of two vears ago possesses extraordinary interest It is one of many cases of the kind, but perhaps in none other are the present arguments of Mr. BLAINE and his indignant speakers so clearly refuted by Republican precept and practice.

The Sixteenth Senate District of Maine is composed of the county of Aroostook. At the election of 1877 the two candidates for Senator from Aroostook were EDMUND MADI-GAN, Democrat, and PARKER P. BURLEIGH Republican. On the face of the returns submitted to Gov. Connon and his Council. Madigan, the Democrat, had a majority of 104 votes. The Republican Governor and Council carefully examined the returns for technical defects. They found that the Senatorial returns from two of the townships composing the district-the plantations of Van Buren and Eagle Lake-were not made in conformity with the requirements of the Constitution and laws. These two plantations being thrown out, BURLEIGH, the Republican, had a majority of 73 in the remaining towns of the district. Gov. Connor and his Council did not count the votes of Van Buren and Eagle Lake. They did exactly what Gov. GARCELON and his Council have done in similar cases this year-rejected the defective returns and certified that Burleigh had received the greatest number of votes for Senator. BUBLEIGH therefore took a seat in the Senate when the Legislature met.

Now, there was no pretence made that Aroostook was not a Democratic county, or that the will of its people was not overridden by seating BURLEIGH. His case rested wholly upon the legal points involved in the rejection of the defective returns. What were the grounds upon which Gov. Connon and Council refused to count the votes of Van Buren and Eagle Lake?

Sections 75 and 77 of Chapter 4, Revises Statutes, require that a copy of the list of voters participating in a plantation election attested by the assessors, be transmitted to the State House, along with the return o the votes cast. The assessors of Van Burer had forwarded such a list, but, in attesting it, they had signed their names upon the official envelope furnished, them by the Secrecary of State instead of upon the sheet of paper inside the envelope. There was no question of fraud or other illegality in the election at Van Buren; the signatures of the assessors were there, but they were in the wrong place. The assessors had made a triffing mi-take in attempting to do their

The Senatorial return of Eagle Lake was defective in that the clerk had failed to sign it properly; like the assessors of Van Bursa he had written his name outside upon the official envelope. He, too, had made a mistako.

Was the honest vote of the constitution alty qualified electors of Aroostook Count to be nullified because the local officers had net quite understood what was required of them by the laws of the State? Was there a remedy under the statute of 1877, now a much discussed, which allows duly attested copies of the local record to be substitute for the defective returns? Madican put is such copies, but the Republican Governor and Council did not receive and count them They passed the papers over to the Senate itself, as the final judge of the election of its own members. That is what Gov. Gan-CREON and his Council have done in like in-Etances.

The case did not end here. It had now reached the Senate, which had full power under the Constitution to set aside technical arregularities and go into the equity of

IGAN, the counted-out Democrat, claimed that seat. The Republican Senate referred the contested case to a select committee, a majority of whom were Republicans. The majority reported against Madigan's claims, and the Republican Senate adopted the majority report.

This report contains passages which deserve to be quoted, as pertinent to the present controversy. They clearly set forth the Republican doctrine of two years ago: "The Constitution provides that each House shall be

the judge of the election and qualifications of its own members. This gives the Senate complete jurisdiction over all questions that may arise in cases like the pres The Constitution and laws make certain provisions for the management and regulation of elections. The question as to what provisions of the Constitution and laws are mandatory, and what directory, have some

times caused conflicting opinions."

"The vote of the plantation of Van Buren was rejected. and not counted, because the copy of the list of vetes and of the names of all veters in said list who were zetually present and veted at said election was not attested by the assessors and clerk, as required by sections 75 and

ormal; it was an utter failure to comply with law . But it was urged that the envelope that con tained the papers from Van Buren had the names of the secreors and clerk upon it, which show that the intenion was right, and that putting their names on th invelope was a substantial compliance with the law Neither the Constitution nor the laws require that the clers upon it."

"In the case of the plantation of Eagle Lake, the list

was not attested by the plantation clerk: therefore the vote of this plantation was rejected, and not counted, clearly on a mandatory provision of the Constitution." The next question presented is, Can or should the vote or a plantation be thrown out because its officers have not

The Republican Committee then proceed o quote precedent after precedent showing that a failure on the part of the local returning officers to obey the requirements of the Constitution invalidates the returns. And they add:

" In all the cases cited there was no question as to the popular wisteperators, by the number of rates cast. There was no proof even suggestion of fraud. The votes in all cases rised were special because of a moreorphismic with the Constitution and analyticity principles of law.

"The design of a representative government is not movely that he pumple should express their will at the polic, but that that will have be legally and constitutionally expressed."

So BURLEIGH, who did not receive a majority of the vote of Aroostook, was established in his seat by a Republican Senate. whose majority, with full equity power, confirmed the action of Gov. Connor and Council in rejecting the votes of Van Buren and Eagle Lake on account of defects in the returns. The majority report on which the final action of the Senate was based was signed by J. MANCHESTER HAYNES, DANIEL F. Davis, and two other Republicans.

J. MANCHESTER HAVNES is the Republican President of the present Senate. It was he who, at the BLAINE indignation meeting in Augusta, called Gov. Garcelon "an old

fraud," and a "syringe squirter." DANIEL F. DAVIS WAS Mr. BLAINE'S candidate for Governor at the last popular election in Maine; and he is the Republican pandidate for election for Governor by the next Legislature.

The Crisis at Los Pinos.

Gen. HATCH and Gen. ADAMS now an counce, and Messrs, SCHURZ and HAYT echo, that their plan for hanging a dozen Utes has probably failed, and that war is at hand. This is a change of tone from a fortnight ago, when Gen. ADAMS telegraphed to CARL SCHURZ from South Pueblo as follows: "I consider the surrender an accomplished fact, and cannot think of a possibility that it be prevented."

To cover up the chagrin of this failure. Chief Ouray is suspected of treachery. The absurdity as well as ingratitude of this charge is apparent from the fact that it was OURAY alone who caused the war to cease, drew away Douglass's band from the amsushed route of MERRITT's troops to the White River Agency, and procured the release of all the captive women without

ransom. The failure of Schunz's plan, if it already has failed, is not due to any lack of fidelity or energy in Ouray, without whose influence the council at Los Pinos could not have been held, but to its own preposterous demands. The council, as at first suggested by Chief OURAY and Agent STANLEY, was a council for securing peace; and because it was so understood the White River Utes gave up their captives unconditionally. They did not wish to hold them if the war was over. When these were secured, CARL SCHURZ, nevertheless, through his two Commissioners, threatened the White River Utes that the war should be renewed unless they would destroy themselves as a tribe, and give up, to be put to death, their chief and some of their best warriors. Such a response to the pacific overtures of the Indians constitutes the real treachery in this

That these extreme demands were made as an ultimatum, is clear from this despatch of Commissioner HATCH's, Dec. 6, from Los

Pinos, to CARL SCHURZ: The present indications are that they will accept the tum-surrender of the guilty and annihilation of the tribul relations. The Lainers consider death incidental to nder and trust "

Upon Chief OURAY was thrust the main burden, that of actually bringing in the doomed men whom HATCH and ADAMS demanded; and because he has not done this, he is accused of playing a double game. But why should be succeed in a search so preposterous? He has secured two or three of the Indians named, but this is probably secause they took no part in the agency massacre, and think they can prove this But why should the other Indians remain for OURAY to selze them? In the case of white men, can we suppose that any such

heme would succeed? If war comes, through the failure of this utrageous scheme, perverting a peace council into a council of death, it will be he crowning disgrace and crime of HAYES's Indian management. Mr. CARL SCHURZ proposes to deliberately plunge this country into a bloody and costly war, confessedly needless, simply because he rashly made his the alternative in his ultimatum. Colgado frontiersmen may want war; the army may want it; the miners and greedy land-grabbers who are now working, with the aid of SCHURZ, HAYT, and HAYES, both n Congress and out, to rob the Utes of their eservation, confirmed to them by solemn reaty, may want war; but forty million

As for the Indians, it is clear that they ask no renewal of hostilities. They know that the plan is to drive them to war by dishonorable conditions or open attack, and then, when they are overcome by dozens of regiments, to confiscate their lands. In a vote on peace or war in the council at Los Pinos, only one Indian, Colonow, procounced for war. Nevertheless, just as CARL SCHURZ a year ago, in an obstinate self-conceit, determined that the Cheyenne fugitives should be taken back to their peststricken agency in the Indian Territory "in order to teach them a lesson," and thereby caused the hideous Fort Robinson massacre, o now he is determined that the Utes shall basely give up to death a dozen of their fathers, brothers, and sons, or else be driven

copie in the United States do not want it.

to war. the matter. Bunkaron had his seat; Man- | Upon Schunz, Hayr, and Hayes must be

laid the deliberate prime of an utterly needless Indian war, and to perpetrate this crime troops are already on the road to Los Pinos.

The Railroad Accident in Scotland.

The awful disaster at the Tay Bridge on the railway between Edinburgh and Dundee at once suggests the question whether such an accident is preventable, or whether it must be classed among those which human foresight and care cannot guard against.

The bridge was one of the most costly in Great Britain. It was built by men who were believed to be competent engineers. They must have understood the character of the weather to which their work would be exposed; what storms prevail in that part of Scotland, and how the waters of the firth would rage in winter about the place. They also knew the weight the structure must be able to sustain in all weathers. It has failed, most lamentably, in a storm which is described as a tremendous gale. Unless the railway management was at fault, the constructors of the bridge would seem to be chiefly responsible for its failure under circumstances which were likely to occur in any country, and therefore ought to have been anticipated. If they could not have been efficiently guarded against, then modern engineering does not deserve to be ranked as a science.

Given a certain locality to be bridged, and all the money needed to do the work as well as human skill and labor can do it, an engineer is asked whether a bridge can be built there over which the traffle of a railway can safely pass at all times and seasons. He says such a bridge can be built. The railway company builds one, and it breaks down in a storm under the weight of a passenger train, killing scores and perhaps hundreds of persons. Is it not plain that unless the engineer was mistaken in his judgment that a safe structure in such a place was possible, the construction of the bridge must have been faulty or inadequate, if the lost train was run with the proper and

usual precautions? Whether this train was so run or not we have as yet no satisfactory information. It appears to us that every railroad bridge should be thoroughly inspected after the passage of each train and before the next reaches it, by some one who is skilful enough to detect any dangerous change in its condition. To neglect so obvious a safeguard is blameworthy in any railway management. It may be that it was not neglected at the Tay Bridge. It may be that an inspector, trained by long experience in careful observation, passed over the entire length of the structure a few minutes before the accident. This is what ought to have been done, and we will suppose it was done. But if it was done, what should be said of a method of construction whose latent defects could change a magnificent bridge into a mighty death trap in a few hours, beyond the possibility of any detec-

tion of danger by human vigilance? We do not believe many inevitable accidents happen; and when the Tay Bridge disaster has been investigated as such disasters are investigated in Great Britain, we shall be surprised if the verdict should be that nobody is to blame.

Babcock and Grant-More Effrontery. BARCOCK was at the depot to receive

FRANT on his arrival in Washington. This is still more marked than his being conspicuous guest at Grant's most publie dinner in Philadelphia; because the 'friends" and followers who met him at the National capital were so few. Of course they were the most select; and Gen. BAB-COCK is undeniably one of Gen. GRANT's most select, closest, bosom friends.

Gen. Babcock very narrowly escaped conviction for the frauds, of which he was noteriously guilty. And yet he continues as near to GRANT as ever.

It is hardly any wonder that even Mr. HAYES went to pay a visit to some obscure relatives in an obscure village in New Jersey during the time of GRANT'S stay in for HAYS contaminated by the odor of Barcock.

The effrontery of BABCOCK is equal to that of Robeson and BELKNAP; and they are all hail fellows well met with GRANT.

Nothing like a family quarrel to disclose family secrets! Here are the Brooklyn Republeans accusing each other of treachery and bargaining with the enemy in the late election, and in the heat of the fight up rises ex-Sheriff Dao-GETT, who is treasurer of the Republican organization, and he discloses the details of a bargain with JOHN KELLY by which the Republicans gave seven thousand dollars to Mr. KELLY, and Mr. KELLY kept the Independent Democratic ticket in the field. As this is a matter of nterest to Mr. KELLY, we quote from a newspaper report of Mr. Daggett's speech:

per report of Mr. Daggerr s speech:

"That gentleman [Mr. Psuxy] entered into a bargain with Jons Kerlly under the terms of which he bound the Campaian Committee to bay \$7.000 to keep the Independent Democratic tested in the field. He saided to acquaint the other members of the Committee either with the negotiations or the cansummation of the bargain until a week before election, when Kerlly wasted to know how it was that the agreement had not been carried out and the money duly point over. That compelled the Committee te raise money for the purpose of keeping fails with Mr. Kerlly, and the result was a comparatively large charried on the aircealy small amount of mency in the hands of the Campaign Committee."

These accusations were not denied; on the contrary, they were admitted to be true. It was through such treachery to the Democratic party that the Republican State ticket was successful.

Now that the Ute negotiations have failed and the scalps of Gen. HATCH and the rest of the Commissioners are in danger, it is acknowledged in Washington that Mr. Schunz's Indian policy is a mistake!

If President Prapo of Peru is in Pausina. is Chilian advices to Paris assert, on the way to this country and to Europe, the move is significant. Nominally his mission may be to raise unds or to buy another Huascar; but it will be suspected that he is really escaping betimes from a popular fury that would not make it pleasant or safe for him in his capital, should Chili be successful in the war. At the last previous accounts Prano was at the head of an army designed for the defence of Lima; and if now in Panama he must have made a rapid

change of buse. Le Duc expects a favorable report from the Committee on Agriculture on the bill to make his bureau a department and himself a member of Haves's Cabinet. The Committee should peruse the paper read by Prof. C. V. RILEY of Washington to the National Agricultural Society in this city, in which he denounced LE Duc's bureau as wholly inefficient, and "a laughing stock all over the country,"

A hundred dollars a day is the saving effected by the vacancies in the English and Russian missions; yet who will pretend that American interests at London and St. Petersburg have suffered a dollar a day by the absence of Pumo Welsh and Stoughton from those

While BRIGHT EYES has been making public speeches in the Atlantic cities in bohal of the wronged Poncas, SARAH, daughter of Chief WINNEMUCCA, has been lecturing in the Pacific cities in behalf of the wronged Piutes. The latter says that Agent REINHARDT of Malheur Reservation has treated her tribe with bad faith. She asks a different agent and a return of the Piutes to Yakima Agency from Malheur, which has proved a mailteur to them in-Mr. Schunz will probably treat the Pintes like the Poncas. As his theory is that nothing was ever done wrong "by this Administration," the change of the agent and the

shifting of the Piutes, which occurred under SCHURZ'S dynasty, will probably be defended as strokes of statesmanship. BARAR WINNEMUCca's plaint is hardly likely, therefore, to make niuch impression on a man who spends so much of his official energy in self-praise. But it is a suggestive and memorable spectacle to ee two young daughters of Indian chiefs. simultaneously in San Francisco and New

done to Indians. To-night comes another walking match happily, a short one—the distance being 50 miles, and the prizes \$300, \$200, and \$100. This programme should bring out a good field. PANCHOT made his first 50 miles, last week, in 8h. 10s.; so that to-night's race, which begins at 6, ought to be ended at 2 A. M. Although the pedestrian mania is not over, walkers and managers would now be wise to give both themselves and the public a rest.

York, making public addresses on the wrongs

The blaze in Boston looked larger while it was burning than subsequent investigation being five millions of dollars, as at first reported, is now believed to be less than one million. But Boston isn't to be blamed for fright after her experience with the great conflagration of 1872. Hayti's latest experiment at avoiding

civil war has been to revise her Constitution. extending the term of the President to eight years, at \$25,000 a year, and giving him the sppointing of every officer in the Government, from highest to lowest. As if this were not power enough for the head of a so-called republic, he is authorized to disperse Congress whenever it begins to quarrel; and in order to still further consolidate executive power, nobody can fill a civil office unless he has been an officer or a soldier in the army. These are the general principles—the details introduce over two hundred new articles into the Constitution of 1867. Such a stride toward imperialism the colored republic has not undertaken for many a year. And yet, absurd as is this quack device for giving peace to a republic, there are Americans who think that tinkering at the Constitution will help the cause of freedom and good government in the United States, and who have aiready proposed to lengthen the Presidentia

A walker who has made 500 miles in six days would not be presumptuous in going to England for the ASTLEY belt: and there were eight such walkers in last week's contest. But HART, the winner of the beit, was born in Hayti; KROHNE, the second man, in Prussia; and FABER, the third, somewhere in Germany. HUGHES is a native of the Emerald Isic, and NAPOLEON CAMPANA'S name has a distinct Corsienn aroma, though there is no doubt of his being a home production. However, as the object is not to show a typical American pedestrian, but to get the beit, almost any of last week's prize winners might serve as creditable envoys for that purpose,

A number of receivers of bankrupt savings sanks and other institutions report that considcrable sums of dividends already declared are yet uncailed for. All depositors of such institutions should keep track of the receivers, and remember that those officials are subject to legal restrictions, and in this State are bound to make quarterly reports to the County Cierk, on pain of forfeiting their offices.

Innocent persons are frequently imprisoned all night in station houses; and no matter how flimsy the evidence, or how respectable the accused person may be, he must suffer imprisonment for the night if he happens to be arrested after the police courts have adjourned for the day. The fact is, that in all large cities the police courts should be always in session. There are enough of the Police Justices, and they are sufficiently well paid to hold constant session without additional legislation. There is no reason why the examination in all case of arrest by the police for misdemeanor should not be summary. As it is now, the preliminary imprisonment is often greater punishment than should be inflicted even upon the guilty,

Robert H. Anderson Dend. Mr. Robert H. Anderson, for many years con picuous in business and political circles in Brucklyn, E. L. died in his home in that city, vesterday morning, of chold premionia after a short illness. He was ber Pitisburg, Pa., on the 25th of September, 1882. In acly life he went to Rochester, N. Y., and from that city came to Brackiya about twenty five years ago, and in Brackiya he was for many years engaged with his itrotiers in the floar and commission hadness. He was always active in politics, was a member of the Kings County be moretate in politics, was a member of the Kings County be moretate in politics, was a member of the Kings County be moretated in the commissioner of Charitles, being the Ked helicological of Commissioner of Charitles, beth occasions deteated in the Conventions by the decision of Huari Melaushini. Mr. McLaughinis candidates however, were decisted at the table. Three years ago he was mominated for State Prison Inspector and was elected out the same ticket with Gev. Robinson, but the amendment to the Constitution abolishing the effect tooks effect on the 1st of January inflowing, so that Mr. Anderson held the office for a few m inthe only, until Mr. Prisbury's nomination tor Superin endest of Prisons had been confirmed by the Senate. Mr. Anderson vote in Kines County at that election was a fluttering one, exceeding that east for toy. Robinson, Mr. Anderson had showed qualities, and made many friends, who will shacerely mount his sadden death. came to Brackiva about twenty-five years ago, and in

The Star Mail Service Deficiency.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29.-As an apology for the ious expenditures of the last six months on sec of star raute service the Post Office Departmeprintion bill, passed boot route bills creating over two thousand new routes, which the Postmaster-General was obtient to supply with new service. The Second Assistant Postmaster-General knows very well that when Concress makes new post routes no obligation to put usual service on those rowers is created. Any nich way may be made a post route By Concress without necessitating the performance of mail service thereon. It has been suggressed in the Commutater or Post Office and Post Roads that to save the trouble of passing post route sills, a bill be enserted making in general terreview to the control of the Assistance of the deficiency of \$2.00.000 on second of the Assistance of the deficiency of \$2.00.000 on second of the reservice was caused by increasing the number of trips and expediting the schedules on mail routes long established. printion bill, passed post route bills creating over two

In Payor of a New County. A meeting of those in favor of forming a new ties, to be called Nassau County, was held in Garden City yesterday. Benjamin D. Hicks, Isaac H. Cocks, and Hy yesterias. Benjamin D. Hiras, Isaac H. Cocks, and limene M. Harcoin represented queens County, and D. S. I. Sammes, P. H. Foster, and James B. Conjer represent-d Suffick County. The Executive Committee, appointed a sesset Lie of Froject. Was directed in residence to the cost of the project of the rest light state. An address of the project of the towns interested to to be found. Offino me prome at the tear's their cash is a be issued. One case were then tearbean as bullyars, their manner exclusion John B. Bend of Rabylon, Secretary, Samuel Willels of South Hemostered, Teasurer, George S. Downing of Oveler Bay, Executive Committee, Mesca, Steller Taber of North Hemostered, Teasured D. Cock, of the John Cock, Cock, and the Bay, theory of Hemostered, Teasured D. S. S. Samuel on Pathylon, Charles Street of Habilitation, and the Chair man, ex-officio.

Surveying for a New Railroad

Surveys are being made for a railroad be ween Sea Cort and Point Pleasant, N. J., to connect the Freehold and Jamesburgh Rallroad and the Central Railrecords and Jamesburgh Railroad and the Central Rail-road of New Jersey. The line of the proposed railroad crosses the Mohanguan River near the lowing ip's new bridges, and many owners of summer colleges, along the river raw strongly ornoad to the road, because they fear that another to high violate seriously, impredict ray as result for yachtesion and a harbor for results for the results for yachtesion and a harbor for results for their railroad their property.

Who Shall be Recorder !

Two rumors were current in political circles resterday. One was that the Republican Aldermen will rote with their Painmany colleagues to make Frederick So yth Recorder, and that the Tammany Ablermen in text year's Board will aid the Republicans in electing Joint J. Morris Frondent of that bods. The other rum of was that the agreement to make Alderman Morris President of that Yar's Reard was made before Recorder Horactt's death, and that the Republicans will make the checked or their candinate, Assistant District Atterney Hollans, to the effice of Recorder.

In July last the Sinking Fund Commission

voted to Gen. Francis B. Spinula and his "accordates" the privilege of laying mains and pines in all the streets the privilege of laying mains and pines in all the streets below Canal street for the transmission of steam, which is to be turn-shed to public buildings and private dwell-ings by the Holly combination system. Yesterday the Commission, 3 to 1—Mayor Comber volum in the hegative -malliorized Comptroller Rolly to execute the contract between the city and then Spinola and his "secretates."

AMITE, La., Dec. 29.—Four negroes, who were imprisoned on the charge of marder, were taken from all last night by a mob of fifty men, and snot to death. Two other prisoners are reported to have been liberated.

Four Negroes Lypched.

Republicans Going Back of the Returns. To the Editor of The Sun-Sir: The Republican examiners of Essex County, Mass, after the late election, construed the law, in two instances, at least, the same as Gov. Garcelon and Council of Maine did, and declared a Republican elected. George J. L. Colby, the Butler and Democratic nominee who was declared de

feated, is a citizen of Newburyport.

Nawaunysour, Dec. 28.

GEN. GRANT IN WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29 .- The noticeable characters who welcomed Gen. Grant here on Saturday were, first, Ned Beale, his host, an old chum of the free-and-easy days in California, whom Mr. Lin oln refused to appoint Surveyor-General, upon the ground that he would soon be "lord of all he surveyed," Next in order was Don Cameron, recently elected Chairman of the National Committee by the bogus votes of John J. Patterson and W. J. Purman, both residents f Pennsylvania, who pretended to represent South Carolina and Florida as members of that

Babcock, whom Grant had saved from the

penitentiary, was more cordially and familiarly

received than any of the others. Typer, the

First Assistant Postmaster-General, could not restrain his enthusiasm, and stood among the foremost on the platform, with other disciples of Addition, Division, and Silence. John H. Ketcham, whom Boss Shepherd, after being rejected by the Senate, named as his substitute for Commissioner of the District of Columbia, and who now represents the Thirteenth Dis-triet of New York in the House, and also the First National Bank and the Washington Ring, was, of course, early on the ground. Old Subsidy Pomeroy, long supposed to be dead and buried, was resurrected by the first sign of a eturn of Grantism, and reappeared in the flesh, to justify a third term of that beneficent policy. The subordinate figures were in keeping with the principal patricts who rushed forward o manifest their loyalty, and to pray for a restoration of the liberal stealing that signalzed the two terms between 1869 and 1877. Altogether, it was a charming spectacle, and gave assurance of what might be expected in case of a third infliction of Ring rule. The old Grant guard, that neither dies nor surrenders, was present in full force. Senator Conkling modestly kept in the background, being content to run the machine in private, and to issue orders through Don Cameron, now serving as his chief of staff, and the only other Repub liean Senator who openly and even audaciously, demands Grant over and above all the

candidates on that side. When moderate and wise Republicans protest that the third term issue would destroy the party, and that the German-American vot rs and the young Scratchers would rebel and make defeat next to certain. Don Cameron coolly answers, "Let them rebell" He regards them as a faction, incapable of any great mischief, and whose loss would be more than compensated by accessions from the Democratic side. He has evidently not studied the recent lesson in New York, or is indisposed to profit

by its instruction. The Grant managers expect to drive his nomnation through the Convention by a sort of brute force, and without regard to cost or to consequences. They proceed on the theory that the Democratic party will have a Bourbon can didate, and thus repeat its former folly of throwing away a chance of success. As be-tween Grant and a Bourbon they assume that the Republicans will vote solid, and the independents will join them in opposing any regu-

With the rings and the great corporations beand the movement, with ready money to buy organizations and votes, and a Chairman like Don Cameron, raised to the business he has in hand, this powerful combination intends to ride rough shod over Blaine and Sperman and other aspirants, if their friends will cravenly submit to be trampled under foot. If they sucseed in that part of the programme, they will stop at no means, however desperate, to carry the White House, and they count with entire confidence on the aid of the Fraudulent Admin-

istration to the last extremity.

This is a general outline of the plan formed for the Grant campaign. The country may as well understand it first as last. The men who have invested large capital in the scheme are playing for possession of this Government, the Treasury, and all the vast patrenage; and they propose to win, in the absence of votes, by fraud or force. It remains to be seen if a second conspiracy to steal the Presidency can triumph.

The Red Planet Mars.

Mars is fast loosing the brilliancy that, a month or two ago, made it the most conspicuous object in the evening sky. Its distance from the earth is rapidly increasing, and next year it will be far away and comparatively dim. Those who fail to improve the present opportunity of studying its spotted globe with the telescope will have to wait until 1881. Irrespective of its two curious moons, Mars is, upon the whole, the most interesting of all the planets to the inhabitants of the earth because we know more about its surface than about that of any other celestial body except the moon. All the lands and seas of Mars were mapped by astronomers before Livingstone had made known the interior of Africa. So earthlike are some of the surface markings of this distant planet one can easily imagine that men and women like ourselves inhabit it. But astronomers are reaching conclusions about the temperature of Mars which tend to show that even an Esquimau would need to take along in extra supply of furs to make him comfortable on the ruddy planet.

The observer who studies Mars in a powerful telescope is apt to jump to certain conclusions which he is loth to abandon, but which hardly accord with the astronomers' theories of Mars's temperature. He beholds what he can hardly doubt are continents and oceans spread over the planet's surface. At either pole he sees a white circle which waxes and wanes with the retreat and advance of the Martial summer, and which analogy teaches him is a polar snow field. He consults a map of Mars, and, with its aid, is able to call the lands and seas by name. Judging from the climates of the earth, as they are varied by position in latitude, he concludes that Laplace Land is, like our Greenland, a country of whalers, and a starting point for aretic explorers. In the same way he decides that Copernicus Land is, probably, a land of jungles and tigers, and that the coasts of Herschel Continent may have skies as soft as those of Naples. When he studies the position of Forked Buy, nearly in the centre of the southern coast of Dawes's Continent, and observes its admirable situation with respect to the oceans and water ways that encircle the planet, he pictures a great commercial metropolis at that point, and ongs for a telescope with a magnifying power of 50,000,000 times that he might see the streets and wharves, and the ships crowding in and out After indulgence in such fancies as these, which are specially attractive, because in the light of the telescope's revelations they seem

based on strong probability, how chilling is the announcement that Mars suffers from an almost glacini degree of cold. Astronomers give many reasons for this belief, and it must be confessed that their reasoning seems convincing. Proc tor says Mars is probably almost in a state of planetary decrepitude, having long ago passed the stage in which the higher forms of life exist. He points to the fact that on Mars land and sea are nearly equal in extent, from which it may be argued that the planet is midway between the condition of the earth and that of the moon, for on the moon the waters have entirely disappeared, either by withdrawal into the interior or in some other way. The seas of Mars are remarks ble. They wind about among the continents and islands, and are connected by long and narrow straits. There is no Pacific or Atlantic Ocean. All the sens are comparatively small, and some stretch five hundred or a thousand miles, in the shape of narrow arms, or lakes

only a hundred miles or so in brendth. Those who prefer to believe that where there are continents there are cities, and where there are oceans toore are ships, may, after all, derive consolation from the reflection that nature, in ber infinite variety and versatility, may have equipped our supposititious Martial breakers for the rigors of their climate. Have we not on our own little globe the Esquimaux and the Hottentot ?

Can Sardines be Made of Ronches !

TO THE FOUGHOF THE SUN-Sir: I have a lab put administrative stocked with reaches. How can I tillize then? May they not be made into surface for some need and, if so, told me the process. R. VARFILL MILLIAM S. C. Dec. 29.

HANGING THE AFGHANS.

Forty-nine Sepays, who were in Cabul when

From the London Dally News. CAMP CABUL, Nov. 12.—On the 6th, seven men brought in by Gen. Grough's force from the Shuturgardan and intermediate villages were hanged, one being a havildar of a Herat regiment present in Cabul at the massacre. This was followed by an excursion into the Charded Valley, the villagers of which were known to be harboring disbanded sepoys. Taking the road through the northern suburts of Cabul, the troops passed through the zorge by which the river enters the city, and then turned sharply arross the stream and followed the foot of the hills until near the village of Indikee.

dikee.

The mullicks, or headmen, were summoned by Gen. Baker, who ordered them to bring out all sepoys of the Afghan army. Five minutes grace was allowed, and within this time thirty men came forward. The General had a rollicall, showing the names of sepoys known to live or be hidden in Indikee, and as many of these were missing the mullicks were asked to explain their absence. They admitted that twenty men were absent, but promised to bring them in when they returned. Indike had distinguished itself particularly by firing at our cavairy patrols before Charasiah and by receiving within its walls the fugitives who fiel from the attack of the Seventy-second Highlanders and Fifth Ghoorkas when the hills were stormed on the day of the fight. A fine of 1.500 mannds (120,000 pounds) of grain and 600 loads of bhoosa (chopped straw for forage) was levied and the whole population disarmed.

Gen. Baker tuen visited smaller villages near and captured 18 more sepoys. There could be little doubt that mest of them had been trained as soldiers. They fell into their places, shoulder to shoulder, when the order to start was atven, and keeping time to the quick step of the Sikha, marched along in good order to our camp. Forty more sepoys were brought in by the mullicks on the 9th and 10th, as well also as a fakir, who had been wounded. This made 89 in all, and they have been dealt with as follows: The mullicks, or headmen, were summo

Hanged.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Irish

nen and friends of Ireland are making prepa-

rations to receive Mr. Parnell, and to give con tributions to relieve the starving peasantry of that unfortunate country. To relieve the fam-ine of 1846 and 1847 the same liberality was shown by the American people, but much of the meal and other kinds of provisions went to feed the pigs and poultry of some of the men select ed to distribute them. Some very saintly people were selected to make distribution of those gifts, and they made the poor, hungry applicants perform several hours' work before they could receive their scanty allowance of Indian meal. But suppose the dist ast present proposed are honesty and fairly disconded or, is there no way to get rid of those periodical summes in a country noted for its fertility and the slubrity of its climate? Amid all this talk aloud Irish lamine there are each week 12,00,020 pounds of most slipped from Ireland to England, besides butter cheese, eggs, and various either necessaries of life. A these, eggs, and various other, necessaries of lite. As these, eggs, and various other, the conditions of the variance of the variance of the variance of the roduce for the want of which the people of freatad must starve. We have statistical proof that during the great famine years there was sufficient profiled the support in a silicance shopped from freisted to England to support in affluence twice its population. If the people then, as now, had appale of housest leaders—either apritual or temporal leaders—they would are not command the present of the people that the profiled to the profiled to the profiled to the profiled to the people that it is the profiled to the people that the profiled to the people that it is the surest road to heaven to suffer and to be obscient to a superficience. While preachers of all detominations in surest road to heaven to softer and to be obedient to superior class. White preschers of all denominations treland are disseminating this nurderous dectrine the tambelies are living on the best that earth and sea consider, and every mother's son of them is constitute what is a substantial of the same that are clerk. It is all denominations of the same there are clerk as it could be substantially as the same there are clerk as it could be substantially as the same there are clerk as it could be substantially as the greats and ministers of Ireland are sold for the continues of existing evils and for the permanency the English Government in Ireland so long suffering does not reach themselves. If it irish people are not prepared to be known through a property of the substantial of the substantial of the continues and and to be despised by the people of a other countries, they will take the advice of Johnston and get constant the use of them, and the of every other univeled by which robbers and wind specifies and eliquence had any effect on the prevention removed of the miseries of the Irish people, the would to-day be the hoopiest peasantry on earth. I have been a subscriber to every measure proposed trelieve Ireland from 182a to the present hour, and if the people we would as Pariod, were to solicit money from for any other puriose but to cetams, I would not cet ribute one cent. If Ireland expects to see ear, or talk, a real single and to act housely toward her, she is sure to the first of the present load, and if the people were the solicit money from the present hour, and if the people were the solicit money from the present hour and the solicity to any thing and to act housely toward her, she is sure to the solicit more than the solicity of the solicity of the people was the people when the people was the people when the people

Mr. George Jones for President. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: We have had soldiers, lawvers, and farmers for President, but we have never yet had an editor and newspaper proprietor. I propose, therefore—for I concede that Grant cannot be resilected—to nominate for the Presidential chair Mr. Jones of the New York Times. Mr. Jones has never held Jones of the New York Time. Mr. Jones has never held office, but he has made a large fortune, is a stread and exertenced financier, and many of his Atheny friends. I say tool, retain a lavel ret. diction of the ablitude in that direction. He is a entired write, as his leading articles in the Times brose. He is not I believe, a practiced speaker, but then some of our former Presidents were not much in that way either.

It may be said that, it elected, he could not well still committee to elit the Fouch in this oblitude could easily be removed. I monitoric therefore, Mr. Jones for Fredment of the United States.

Match him if you can.

A Expensive Bradber.

An Immediate Bearing for Prisoners. To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The arrest of Miss Lawrence upon the unsupported charge made by Mrs Rediger of stealing her pocketbook, and

Grant's Bounty Veto Remembered.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I was arrock with Private Delectl's latter concerning without opposition to Grant because of his veto of the Equalizasection to Grant a 1873. I moved world any other than the uthers taken to the the rest to the total and the again it do a far'd as's work on excited day to be to cheat for that reason.

Mr. Whistier's Revenge.

From the London World. James McNelli Whistier is very much allve, setting a let of the order of a factors of the continuous states and a read demon with peak as a housed close, and a read demon with peak as a housed close, and a read closed state for a factor of private a necture. "The cold state for the has the fat, one White House at Chelses has the fat, one White House at Chelses are one to continuous are one to

From Elt Perkins's Jersey City Lecture. All great humorists are great liars, and the

Retired.

s some old officer is set a-ote, Retired from active service in the list, Perchance from hay and homer is dismissed.
To make a way for one that's yet intried.
Unknown, neakilled, but with a vaniting pride, So is the year of encurren seventy-mine By those above requested to resign.

Some words of deep regret and pain he hears Made smooth by tate, from every sorrow free, Until from memory he disappears; And then larewells are drowned in relatering cheers, The old year goes with slow and faltering pace,

And we salute the one that takes his place

Such inducements as Mr. John Lynch of 304 8th av. Such inducements as Mr. John Lynch of 304 8th av., near 25th is at its offering to purchasers who may hay firm minure, toolding, states, planes, or any other class of house had articles incrue the present week, on the season agreement of weekly and monthly payments week, on the season after Jan. I, and adopts this method of reducing the quantity around the quarries of goest now on hand in each department by in riving them down to the lowest possible margin. The reducing the down to the lowest possible margin. The reducing the payment of the lowest possible margin. The reducing the payment of the lowest possible margin.

SUNBEAMS

-The London Examiner speaks of "the lacob Aston Library" of New York.

-An artistic sab it, beautifully carved and aliver mounted, is coming into vegue in France.

—A number of Strasburg shopkeepers have

een fined ten marks each for placing French embleme on their goods. -Russians who are devoted to Dickens are excertly looking forward to a translation of his letters

promised by a St. Petersburg firm. -Japan has fron coins worth about onehundredth of one cent. They are alleged to be chiefly used for alms and as offerings to gods.

—From the number of receipts published

produced any tolerable work on cooking.

-The King and Queen of Italy propose to visit the Island of Sicily in great pomp next spring for the purpose of stirring up the loyalty of the Sicilians -The Lancet recommends light colors for

cold weather, as they do not part with heat easily, and says that this is why the polar bear has white fur. -Rosa Bonheur has just bought a magnificent lion from the zoo; orical garden at Marsellies, at the price of 5,000 france, and is painting its portrait for

next year's Salon. -In the third quarter of 1878 174,899-people passed to France via Dover and Calais. In the corre-ponding quarter of 1879, 70,689—showing what expens-

cite into Switzerland has directed the attention of the Swiss to their own coal fields, which they believe may e made to supply their wants. -One of the severest punishments which could be inflicted on thousands of rational beings would be to be condemned to read the stories in Christinas

-The introduction of American anthra-

-The Insurance Commission of New Hampshire says that much of the property burned in that State is set on fire to get insurance money, and that nearly every large fire reveals over insurar

known as the Leeward Islands, are becoming a source of sugar supply to this country. Five years ago none was received from there. Last year three hundred thousand dollars' worth was shipped. -The London Chemist and Druggist gives illustrations of written applications for drugs: A drug-gist is asked to prescribe for a child "sick and no apel-

tight," for another troubled with "a dredul rearing in his inside." Some one writes for "a bottle of seent for diarrhora in the bead." -The Grant family show, in their matrimontal alliances, that they fully understand that money is a good thing to get. It is said that U. S. Grant, Jr., with

marry, in February, the daugnter of the San Francisco millonaire, J. C. Flood. This kind of Flood, when taken, will lead U. S. Grant, Jr., on to fortune -An artisan named Conrad Meyer gave himself up to the police at Zurich, Switzerland, the other day, saying that he had murdered Dr. Schneiger, who had taken legal proceedings against him. It turned out, however, that Dr. Schneider had received only six or seven slight wounds in the back and arm.

-A negro in Columbus, Ga., was put on trial for a murder of which he was innocent; but to clear himself, it was necessary for him to confess that, at the time of the crime, he was elsewhere stealing a horse. He kept silent until it became evident that he was to be convicted, and then he proved the slibs, and went to State prison for ten years, -A tine collection of the original drawings

of Thackcray's old schoolfellow, John Leech, are now to be seen in the library at their old school, Charter House, having been purchased by that institution to which they were both so much attached, where RawJon Grawley, Jr., Pendennis and Clive Newcome were educated, and -A Hartford joker wrote, in a letter to a

riend in Bridgeport. You had better keep shady for a while and not attempt to negotiate those bonds you stole, as they are all registered and the police are watching for them." The letter was opened by a wrong person, who gave it to the police, and the innocent man was kept under arrest until he could clear himself of suspicion.

The Lamilon Three of a recognition of the police -The London Times of a recent date contains notices of houting appointments of 120 packs of hounds in England and Wales. This represents in one way or another, as expenditure of at least \$6,000,000. Nearly all packs are now more or less supported by com-bined subscription. The cost of efficiently keeping up a

first-class pack is estimated at \$20,000 to \$30,000 a year. -The cold weather in France during this month has been severely left. A number of persons have been found dead from congestion of the brain produced by the cold. Reports from the country speak of hares ound frozen in the hedges and of birds too weak to fly. An eagle sufficiently exhausted or tame to be captured alighted on a balcony in the Rue Niepce, in Paris, the other day. A ring on its claw indicated that it had escaped from captivity. In the south the weather varies.

—The organizers of the lottery of four

Murcia floods and the poor of France have decided that it shall comprise two prizes of one hundred thousand france value each, one prize of fifty thousand, two of twenty-five thousand, four of ten thousand, and a num-ber of smaller prizes. The prizes will be composed of all kinds of articles, like the great Exhibition lettery, and the traders from whom they are hought will undertake to take them back again for the sum paid for them.

-There is a story of a nobleman who, ten his purse was demanded, said to the highwayman all right, but who's that fellow looking over your shoulder, and straightaway shot the fellow dead as he turned to see. Mr. Thrupp, now superintending an Angle-Italian railroad contract near Naples, is a chip of this block apparently. When brigands stopped him the other night he pretended to put his hand on a revolver, though he had none, and when told to remove it, or he would be shot, continued to parley with his assailants until the

opportune arrival of the diligence put them to flight. -A recent visitor to a great North German country house writes: "The great feature of the day is dinner (at 2 or 3), when the food is of that (rightfully substantial kind wherein the German nation excess. The length of the meal on the occasion of a narty is appailing, and it is apt to be taken for rudeness if a guest is unable to do ample justice to every dish. After their coffic the gentlemen play a hand of long whist for small points. while the ladies, left to themselves, knit, talk, play, and sing. At about 7 or 8 there is supper, and toward 16 the guests depart. Some of the more modern-minded people are beginning to shorten these wearisome entertainments, but they are still carried out to the fullest extent in the country."

-Mr. E. D. Gray, M. P., proprietor of the Freeman's Journal, has been elected Lord Mayor of Dubba. His father, Sir John Gray, was knighted for his services in bringing a good supply of water to Dublin. In Lendon of late years the Lord Mayor has always been a business as opposed to a professional man, but in Dublin the latter are often elected. Thus O'Connell once filled the office, and a few years ago, Mr. Vereker, a lawyer, son of Lord Gort. The Lord Mayor of Dublin maintains a civic state similar to that of his brother in London, and has a considerable salary. The Mansion House is a spacious and handsome abode, with a vast apartment called the Round Room at the rear, admirably adapted for entertainments. A beyy of powdered footmen are always about the entrance hall, and the Lord Mayor's equipage to au

-Sir Arthur Guinness, the great Dublin and told his tenants be would have done so before but for the agitation. He is determined to do nothing under in-timulation. Sir Arthur holds large property in Maye, bought by his father. They have been mest generous landlords, in fact, it would not be possible to name a more municificent and public spirited family than that of Guinness. At this moment, Stephen's Green, Indian a vastarea, formerly closed to the public, is being laid out beautifully at the sole cost of Sir Arthur, who would only undertake it on condition of its being absolutely free to all. Sir Arthur's income is not less than \$550,001. The father's personalty was sworn under \$6,000,000. The stout is a perential fount of gold. Sir Arthur is married to a daughter of the Earl of Hantry, but has no large. His heir is his brother.

-Au Euglishman who has been visiting at a large country seat in Silvaian Prussia describes his host as exercising an arbitrary and irresponsible author ity. "Liberty does not exist in Poussia in any sense in which we understand the word, and there is incessant petty rently an almost total absence of religious feeling among the peasantry. The dovernment schoolmasters are often professed intidels. The children grow up wild and read r o receive any mischlevous teaching that may come it their way. So far as a foreigner's observation rice, the Prussian school system appears to be in a most preca-rious condition. The lower classes are in a state of ferment and upheaval, while the nobility is crystallist with its medieval justitutions, its antiquated habits of thoughts, and its after want of sympathy with any costs but its own. Morality is undermosed, party spritting

-The London Building News says that the extraordinary demand for Italian marble has reised f question as to how long the quarries are likely to hold out. According to a report of the French Geological Commussion there yet remains a considerable surfaand death of the true Pontellean marble autombed but no specific statements are given on this head. At Carrara a dreadint waste of material goes on. A late traveller was assured on the spot that bundreds of tons are her lessly thrown away through sheer carelessness and the clumstness of workmen. Much at this exquisite material is removed in chormona masses for the decoration of mmonplace edifices. The Italians are at length be-ming alive to this. The quarries have been worked almost without intermission since the days of the Roman emperors. A little community of withful special historia around the quarries, and the artist subject is his distinct side by side with the marble masses. * you. The marble

high, and there is little feeling of security in the country